## REMARKS

Claims 1, 3-18, 20-30, 32, 35-36, 38-53, 55-63, 65-80 and 82-89 are pending in the present application. Claims 2, 19, 31, 33-34, 37, 54, 64 and 81 were canceled; and claims 1, 5, 20, 22, 25, 35-36, 40, 55-56, 58, 63, 67, 71 and 82-83 were amended.

More particularly, Claims 1, 36 and 63 were amended to recite features of now canceled Claims 2, 37 and 64, respectively. Other claims were amended to change dependency or to correct minor typographical errors. Reconsideration of the claims is respectfully requested.

### I. 35 U.S.C. § 102, Anticipation

The Examiner has rejected Claims 1-15, 20-26, 29-30, 32, 35-50, 55-56, 59-63, 65-77, 82-83 and 86-89 under 35 U.S.C. § 102 as being anticipated by U. S. Patent No. 6,760,758, to Lund et al. This rejection is respectfully traversed.

### II. 35 U.S.C. § 103, Obviousness

The Examiner has rejected Claims 16-18, 27, 28, 51-53, 57, 58, 78-80, 84 and 85 under 35 U.S.C. § 103, as being unpatentably obvious over Lund et al in combination with U. S. Patent No. 6,487,538, to Gupta. This rejection is respectfully traversed.

### III. Response to 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) and 35 U.S.C. §103 Rejections

#### Response to Claim 1 Rejection

Applicants, in making their invention, sought to provide means for managing state information, such as cookies, in a data processing system. This purpose of Applicants is set forth in their application such as at page 4, lines 4-6. To emphasize this purpose, as well as to even more clearly distinguish over the prior art, Claim 1 has been amended to recite features of original Claim 2. Claim 1 now reads as follows:

> 1. A method in a data processing system for managing cookies, the method comprising:

responsive to a first selected event, requesting a cookie file from a source, wherin the cookie file contains a set of cookies of previously obtained cookies and is associated with a user;

receiving the cookie file, wherein the cookies are to access Web sites;

updating the cookie file during a browser session to form an updated cookie file; and

responsive to a second selected event, sending the updated cookie file to a source.

In rejecting Claims 1 and 2, as being anticipated by the Lund et al reference under 35 U.S.C. §102, the Examiner stated the following:

> 5. As per claim 1, Lund discloses a method in a data processing system for managing cookies, the method comprising:
>
> responsive to a selected event (marked previously, col 6, lines 1-14), requesting a cookie (col 2, line 1) file from a source (place holder, col 6, lines 1-14), wherein the cookie (col 2, line 1) file contains a set of cookies of previously obtained cookies and is associated with a user (col 6, lines 1-4); and
> receiving the cookie file (84, fig 2, col 2, line 1 and col 6, lines 1-4), wherein the cookies are to access Web sites (col 6, lines 1-4).
>
> 6. As per claim 2, Lund discloses updating the cookie file during a browser session to form an updated cookie file; and responsive to a second selected event, sending the updated cookie file to a source (col 6, lines 1-5 and lines 40-48).

Office Action dated December 3, 2004, page 3.

A prior art reference anticipates the claimed invention under 35 U.S.C. § 102 only if every element of the claimed invention is identically shown in that single reference, arranged as they are in the claims. *In re bond*, 910, F.2d 831, 832, 15 U.S.P.Q.2d 1566, 1567 (Fed Cir. 1990). All limitations of the claimed invention must be considered when determining patentability. *In re Lowry*, 32 F.3d 1579, 1582, 21 U.S.P.Q.2d 1031, 1034 (Fed Cir. 1994). Anticipation focuses on whether a claim reads on the product or process a prior art reference discloses, not on what the reference broadly teaches. Kalman v. Kimberly-Clark Corp., 713 F.2d 760, 218, U.S.P.Q. 781 (Fed. Cir. 1983).

Applicants respectfully submit that Lund et al. does not teach every element of the claimed invention, arranged as they are in Claim 1. More particularly, Claim 1 as amended is considered to distinguish over the prior art, including the Lund reference, particularly in reciting, in the over-all combination of Claim 1, the steps of "receiving the cookie file," "updating the cookie file during a browser session to form an updated cookie file" and "responsive to a second selected event, sending the updated cookie file to a source."

Applicants consider that essential or core teachings of the Lund reference are set forth in Lund, such as at col. 1, lines 34-64, col. 3, lines 16-23 and col. 9, lines 33-45:

## DISCLOSURE OF INVENTION

It is, therefore, an object of the present invention to provide a system and method for coordinating network access that allows a user to mark information with a placeholder using one type of device, and later retrieve or act on the information using a different device.

In carrying out the above object, a system for coordinating access to a network from a plurality of user devices is provided. The system comprises a server connected to the network and configured to establish a placeholder at the server, and control logic configured to retrieve the information indicated by the placeholder. The placeholder indicates information available from the network and is established upon demand from a requesting user device connected to the network and in communication with the server. The control logic is configured to retrieve the information indicated by the placeholder and to display a subset of the retrieved information, upon demand, at a receiving user device having a device type. The subset of information is based on the device type. That is, based on the device type, an appropriate subset of the information indicated by the placeholder is displayed to the user.

For example, a user may mark information with a placeholder when using a device such as a personal communication system (PCS) phone, and later retrieve or act on the information using a second device such as a workstation, personal computer, printer, fax, or other device. A small subset of information may be displayed on a browser on the phone, while all of the information (a subset that is the full set) may be displayed when later accessing the information from a workstation or personal computer.

The advantages associated with embodiments of the present invention are numerous. For example, embodiments of the present invention enable a user to use information that is needed while mobile, and to mark information for automatic, rapid and easy retrieval when the user returns to a different device such as a workstation, printer, fax, or other device capable of displaying a larger subset of information than the mobile device.

1. A system for coordinating access to a network from a plurality of user devices, the system comprising:

a server connected to the network and configured to establish a placeholder at the server, the placeholder indicating information available from the network and being established upon demand from a requesting user device connected to the network and in communication with the server; and

control logic configured to retrieve the information indicated by the placeholder and to display a subset of the retrieved information, upon demand, at a receiving user device having a device type, the subset being based on the device type.

It is clear from the above sections of Lund that the basic teaching of Lund is directed to an arrangement whereby a user acts to mark information with a placeholder, using one type of device, and later retrieves a subset of the information using a different device. This teaching is particularly emphasized at col. 1, lines 36-40, col. 1, lines 56-63 and col. 3, lines 17-20. A key feature of this arrangement, establishing a placeholder upon the demand from a requesting user device, is emphasized in Lund at col. 9, lines 33-45 shown above, which is claim 1 of Lund. All the claims of Lund contain this feature as a limitation.

It is readily apparent that the teachings of Lund set forth above neither show nor suggest essential features of Applicants' amended Claim 1. Lund does not disclose receiving a cookie file or even a placeholder file. Rather, Lund teaches receiving a subset of information associated with a placeholder. Moreover, the above teachings of Lund fail to disclose or suggest either updating a received cookie file during a browser session, or sending the updated cookie file to a source, as now recited by Applicants' Claim 1. Lund would have no need for or concern with these Claim 1 features, since the whole focus of Lund is on marking information at one user device, for access later at a different device.

The above statements of the Examiner, in rejecting Applicants' Claims 1 and 2, expressly cited col. 2, line 1, col. 6, lines 1-14 and col. 6, lines 40-48 of Lund. Item 84 of Figure 2 was also cited. These citations of Lund are as follows:

server, as a cookie, or as a browser (located at the server).

of interest he or she could mark them at block **104**. Marking, or establishing a placeholder, would result in the information being associated with that user and stored for later retrieval from a placeholder database (**18**, FIG. **1**). Later, when the user wanted to read the full stories, and perhaps access multi-media information about the stories, the user would access the network through a gateway, possibly a different gateway. Information at server **16** may be represented to the user as a function on their browser. The user would be authenticated by server **16**, for example, by either explicitly or implicitly using a map of Internet protocol (IP) addresses. The user may either request or automatically be presented with a list of headlines or other information that they had marked previously, at block **100**. By selecting a headline, the full story would be presented to or printed as appropriate.

another device. Embodiments of the present invention apply to remembering the user's browsing history across devices just as easily as embodiments apply to explicitly marking information for retrieval. Any device may be able to mark/send a reference to any other device. The variety of information (for example, addresses, phone numbers, reminders, headlines, etc.) for which embodiments of the present invention may be beneficial to have a variety of views as users move from device to device, is virtually unlimited.

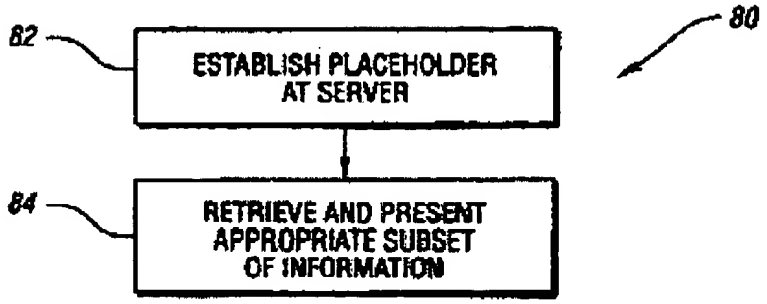


Fig. 2

The above citations from Lund are considered to be consistent with and to further support the basic teaching of Lund as discussed above. However, none of these citations discloses or even suggests the Claim 1 features of receiving a cookie file, updating the received cookie file during a browser session, and then sending the updated cookie file to a source or elsewhere. In fact, the cited Item 84 of Figure 2 states the step "retrieve and present appropriate subset of information". This statement is considered to support Applicants' contention that Lund stresses that a user receives not a cookie file, or even a placeholder file, but a subset of information associated with placeholders.

Applicants consider that the Gupta patent, either alone or in any combination with Lund et al, does not show or suggest the recitation of Applicants' Claim 1.

Response to Claim 13 Rejection

Applicants' Claim 13 reads as follows:

> 13. A method in data processing system for managing cookies, the method comprising:
> receiving a request for a cookie file;
> parsing the request to identify a user associated with the cookie file;
> identifying a particular cookie file associated with the user; and
> transmitting the particular cookie file to the user.

In rejecting Claim 13 as being anticipated by the Lund reference under 35 U.S.C. § 102, the Examiner stated the following:

> 17. As per claim 13, Lund discloses receiving a request for a cookie file (col , lines 1-14 and col 2, line1); parsing the request to identify a user associated with the cookie file (col 7, lines 1-3); identifying a particular cookie file associated with the user (col 7, lines 1-15); and transmitting the particular cookie file to the user (col 7, lines 1-15).

Office Action dated December 3, 2004, page 5.

The citation to col. 2, line 1 of Lund in the above statement of Examiner is set forth above. The citation to col. 7, lines 1-15 of Lund is as follows:

> The user is authenticated either implicitly by the gateway (using an identification available from the device) or explicitly by the user entering a password and log-in. It is worth noting that through authentication, identification, and the gateway being accessed, in the exemplary implementation, the gateway knows something about the user and about the properties of the device being used to access the network. As such, the gateway is a suitable place for translation to occur. Further, the gateway may serve as a browser optimized for the device, with this browser the user could request information from various web sites. That is, the gateway may serve as a browser with the placeholder information being located at the server. In the alternative, the server may serve as the browser. That is, the browser functionality need not be provided at the same location as the placeholder information.

The above citation of Lund appears to refer to identification using a device or to a user entering a password and log-in. However, such citation fails to teach or disclose significant features or limitations recited by Applicants' Claim 13. The above citation of Lund clearly does not teach receiving a request for a cookie file, nor does it in any way show parsing the request to identify a user associated with a cookie file. The citation further fails to show identifying a particular cookie file associated with a user. As stated above, a prior art reference anticipates the claimed invention under 35 U.S.C. § 102 only if every element of the claimed invention is identically shown in that single reference, arranged as they are in the claims. Accordingly, Applicants' Claim 13 is not anticipated by the Lund reference under 35 U.S.C. § 102.

Applicants consider that the Gupta patent, either alone or in any combination with Lund et al, does not show or suggest the recitation of Applicants' Claim 13.

**Response to Rejection of Claims 20, 22 and 25**

Claims 20, 22 and 25 are each considered to recite similar patentable features, in the respective combinations thereof, pertaining to maintaining and managing state information repositories and state information sources. Also, in the Office Action these claims were rejected on the basis of some of the same sections of Lund. Applicants' Claim 20 now reads as follows:

> 20. A data processing system comprising:
>
> a state information repository, wherein state information is maintained for users in the state information repository; and
>
> a Web server, wherein the Web server monitors for requests for cookies from users and returns state information to the users when requests for state information are received.

In rejecting Applicants' Claims 20, 22 and 25 as being anticipated by the Lund reference, the Examiner stated the following:

> 20. As per claim 20, Lund discloses a data processing system comprising:
> a state information repository (database, col 7, lines 61-64), wherein state information is are maintained for users in the state information repository (Cookies may include information such as login or registration identification, user preferences, online "shopping cart" information, etc, col 7, lines 61-66); and
> a Web server, wherein the Web server monitors for requests for cookies from users and returns state information to the users when requests for state information are received (server may serve, col 7, lines 1-15).
>
> 22. As per claim 22, Lund discloses a method in data processing system for managing state information, the method comprising: responsive to an event, requesting state information from a source (Cookies may include information such as login or registration identification, user preferences, online "shopping cart" information, etc, col 7, lines 61-66); receiving the state information; and using the state information to access data on a network data processing system (col 8, lines 15-26).

25. As per claim 25, the claim is rejected for the same reasons as claim 22 above. In addition Lund discloses data within the state information files are user by the set of users to access information on other data processing systems (various web sites, col 8, lines 21-25); and providing the a user from the set of users access to a state information file associated with the user to access other data processing systems (various web sites, col 8, lines 19-25).

Office Action dated December 3, 2004, pages 6-8.

Col. 7, lines 1-15 of Lund was set forth above. Col. 7, lines 29-66 of Lund and col. 8, lines 6-26 thereof, read as follows:

As the user scans the information available over the network, the application (running on the gateway or server) provides a way for the user to mark pieces of information with placeholders (at the server). Placeholders are saved for subsequent rapid retrieval and display (of a subset of information showing greater detail). The user may possibly enter the mark or placeholder by pressing a key or combination of keys on the access device. A program runs either in the gateway or in the server and may implement the placeholder in a variety of ways. Of course, the server may run on the gateway (i.e., a gateway/server). For example, the placeholder may include information that is cached at the server, a link to a different server, or a cookie.

Further, as mentioned previously, the placeholder may be implemented with browser functionality. As such, the server may run a proxy-browser for the user, or the gateway may run a browser application with the placeholder information being stored at the server. On demand by the user, the placeholders are sent to the user such that the user may select a particular placeholder from the list, and then the user will be able to retrieve the marked information in an appropriate format for the device being used to access the network. That is, on a handheld device, a title and/or abstract may be an appropriate subset. On the other hand, when retrieving the information indicated by the placeholder with a personal computer, it may be more appropriate to display all of the information. That is, the term "subset" is not limited to proper subsets, and a suitable subset may be all of the information available.

As mentioned previously, the placeholder at the server, in accordance with the present invention, may take many forms. As described above, a placeholder may include information in a cache at the server or may include links to different servers. On the other hand, the placeholder may include a cookie. That is, instead of storing a cookie at the client as is traditionally done, embodiments of the present invention may store cookies in the placeholder database. As such, a user may share his or her cookies among a plurality of different devices because the cookies are stored at the server in the placeholder database. Thus, Web servers con-

Thereafter, the server, or an application at the gateway, may further personalize the information by determining the appropriate subset of the information for presentation to the user. The cookies at the server may be implemented as placeholders with or without additional browser functionality. That is, the browser may still be completely located at the user device, however, the placeholders may be implemented such that all (or some) cookies are held at the server.

In an alternative implementation, the placeholder implementation may include a browser. That is, different user devices browse network 14 through the proxy browser at server 16. As such, the proxy browser may be configured to support cookies, to store user preferences, to store user history, to store user bookmarks, and to provide other features of a browser. As such, a user can switch from device to device while browsing the network with the same browser. Accordingly, the proxy browser receives information from various web sites on the network, and an application at the server or the gateway performs the necessary translation to present the appropriate subset of information to the user device.

In the above statements of the Examiner regarding Claims 20 and 22, it is stated that "Cookies may include information such as login or registration identification, user preferences, online 'shopping cart' information". Reference is then made to col. 7, lines 61-66. However, with all due respect to the Examiner, Lund, at col. 7, lines 61-66, does not teach that cookies include any of these items. Rather, Lund teaches, at col. 7, lines 61-62, that "the placeholder may include a cookie", and further teaches, at col. 7, lines 63-64, that "embodiments of the present invention may store cookies in the placeholder database". Thus, Lund clearly and specifically defines a cookie, as used in its disclosure, to be the same as a placeholder. Lund repeatedly teaches, such as at col. 7, lines 29-34 and col. 7, lines 45-49, that a placeholder is intended to be, and is thus limited to, a means for marking information, to enable "subsequent rapid retrieval and display" of a subset of such information. Accordingly, neither the cookies nor placeholders of Lund, as disclosed by Lund at col. 7, lines 29-66, is considered to teach "a state information repository" or "state information from a source", as recited by Claims 20, 22 and 25.

The Lund reference, at both col. 8, lines 7-9 and col. 8, lines 23-26, further emphasizes that the ultimate purpose of Lund, as described above, is to present subsets of previously marked information to a user. These teachings of Lund are considered to

further direct away from maintenance and management of repositories or sources of state information, as taught by Claims 20, 22 and 25.

Applicants consider that the Gupta patent, either alone or in any combination with Lund et al, does not show or suggest the recitation of Applicants' Claims 20, 22 or 25.

**Response to Rejection of Remaining Claims**

Claims 3-12 respectively depend from Claim 1, and are each considered to patentably distinguish over the art for the reasons given in support thereof.

Claims 14-18 respectively depend from Claim 13, and are each considered to patentably distinguish over the art for the reasons given in support thereof.

Claims 21, 23-24 and 26-30 depend from Claims 20, 22 and 25, respectively, and are each considered to patentably distinguish over the art for the reasons given in support thereof. In addition, Claims 23 and 26 recite subject matter similar to subject matter of Claim 1, and are each considered to further distinguish over the art for the reasons given in support thereof.

Claim 32 recites subject matter similar to subject matter of Claim 13, and is considered to patentably distinguish over the art for reasons given in support thereof.

Claim 35 recites subject matter similar to subject matter of Claim 22, and is considered to patentably distinguish over the art for reasons given in support thereof.

Claim 36 recites subject matter similar to subject matter of Claim 1, and is considered to patentably distinguish over the art for reasons given in support thereof.

Claims 38-47 respectively depend from Claim 36, and are each considered to distinguish over the art for reasons given in support thereof.

Claim 48 recites subject matter similar to subject matter of Claim 13, and is considered to patentably distinguish over the art for reasons given in support thereof.

Claims 49-53 respectively depend from Claim 48, and are each considered to patentably distinguish over the art for reasons given in support thereof.

Claim 55 contains subject matter similar to subject matter of Claim 25, and is considered to patentably distinguish over the art for reasons given in support thereof.

Claims 56-59 respectively depend from Claim 55, and are each considered to patentably distinguish over the art for reasons given in support thereof. In addition, Claim 59 is considered to further distinguish over the art for reasons given in support for Claim 1.

Claim 60 recites subject matter similar to subject matter of Claim 22, and is considered to patentably distinguish over the art for reasons given in support thereof.

Claim 61-62 respectively depend from Claim 60, and are each considered to patentably distinguish over the art for reasons given in support thereof. In addition, Claim 61 is considered to further distinguish over the art for reasons given in support for Claim 1.

Claim 63 recites subject matter similar to subject matter of Claim 1, and is considered to patentably distinguish over the art for reasons given in support thereof.

Claims 65-74 respectively depend from Claim 63, and are each considered to patentably distinguish over the prior art for reasons given in support thereof.

Claim 75 recites subject matter similar to subject matter of Claim 13, and is considered to patentably distinguish over the art for reasons given in support thereof.

Claims 76-80 respectively depend from Claim 75, and are each considered to patentably distinguish over the art for reasons given in support thereof.

Claim 82 recites subject matter similar to subject matter of Claim 25, and is considered to patentably distinguish over the art for reasons given in support thereof.

Claims 83-86 respectively depend from Claim 82, and are each considered to patentably distinguish over the art for reasons given in support thereof.

Claim 87 recites subject matter similar to subject matter of Claim 22, and is considered to distinguish over the art for reasons given in support thereof.

Claims 88 and 89 respectively depend from Claim 87, and are each considered to patentably distinguish over the art for reasons given in support thereof.

## IV. Conclusion

It is respectfully urged that the subject application is patentable over both Lund et al and Gupta, and is now in condition for allowance.

The Examiner is invited to call the undersigned at the below-listed telephone number if in the opinion of the examiner such a telephone conference would expedite or aid the prosecution and examination of this application.

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Respectfully submitted,

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